

Roman settlement features and
post-medieval ditches on land at
the former Royal Legion Hall,
off Quaker Lane, Bardwell,
Suffolk



**Archaeological
Evaluation Report**



February 2014

Client: Jamie Cowper

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Roman settlement features and post-medieval ditches on land at the former Royal Legion Hall, off Quaker Lane, Bardwell, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

Between the 21st and 23rd January 2013, Oxford Archaeology East conducted an evaluation on 0.49ha on land at the former Royal Legion Hall, off Quaker Lane, Bardwell, Suffolk (Figs. 1 and 2; TL 943 735) in advance of the construction of houses. A sample of c. 5% by area of the site was evaluated (208m²) comprising nine evaluation trenches.

The archaeological work found two intercutting Roman features within Trench 9 in the far southern part of the site. A moderate quantity of domestic waste (some fairly unabraded) was recovered comprising pottery, tile, animal bone and oyster shell which suggest that part of a Roman settlement had been located.

No medieval features were found despite trenches being located along and adjacent to Quaker Lane (a probable medieval road). It is likely that medieval occupation was some distance from the site as only two medieval pottery sherds were recovered. Three c.16th-18th century features were found within three trenches; two of these represent former field enclosures. The small quantity of post-medieval artefacts recovered from these features suggest there was no contemporary occupation close to the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation took place at the former Royal British Legion Hall, off Quaker Lane, Bardwell, Suffolk. These archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Dr Matt Brudenell of Suffolk County Council dated 20th December 2013 (Brudenell 2013; Planning Application SE/12/0330/FUL & DC/13/0835/FUL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East dated 8th January 2014 (Moan and Mortimer 2014).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development area (0.28ha) under planning application SE/12/0330/FUL comprised the erection of nine houses with associated parking, landscaping and road access. It is proposed to demolish the former Royal British Legion hall which currently occupies the northern part of the site; it is a corrugated iron structure dating to the late 19th century and is reported upon separately (Fairbairn 2014). A second piece of land (0.21ha), attached to the south-east, was also evaluated and is part of a separate application. While the evaluation work was commissioned, and undertaken, pre-planning, the area has subsequently gone to planning under App. No. DC/13/0835/FUL. In this latter area two houses are proposed for the northern part of the plot with extensive gardens to the south.
- 1.1.3 This work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by SCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The Drift geology within the site is recorded by the British Geological Survey as Boulder Clay with the Solid geology being Upper Chalk (BGS 1982).
- 1.2.2 A geotechnical survey by Andrew Firebrace Partnerships in 2013 on the site comprised six test pits (AFP 2013). Below the topsoil, the natural drift geology consisted of an orange/brown sandy clay but in some of the test pits there were also some flint, gravel, chalk and sand patches. In the trial trench evaluation a similar variable geology was found.
- 1.2.3 The site lies on relatively flat ground at 36.2m OD at the north near Quaker Lane, rising to 37.9m OD at the southern limit. The site is on a plateau with the land falling to the west towards the Black Bourn which flowed in a south to north direction c.400m to the west.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 Bardwell is located within an area of high archaeological potential. Prehistoric finds are recorded within the vicinity of the site, such as a Palaeolithic axehead, found 200m to the south-west. Furthermore, extensive Iron Age remains have recently been recorded on an excavation 200m to the south-east and east of the site (OA East/PCA ongoing excavations; BAR087).
- 1.3.2 Roman sites and findspots are less common within the direct vicinity of site, but a villa is recorded 1.25km to the east, at Stanton Chare (SNT001) and further activity around Bardwell Manor to the south of the village. The only evidence for Roman activity in the village itself is a coin of Claudius (BAR026). Anglo-Saxon finds are also rare within Bardwell, but pottery and metalwork of this period have been recorded at the Stanton Chare Villa site.
- 1.3.3 Bardwell Village is recorded in the Domesday survey as *Berduuella*, and was land held at that time by the abbey of Bury St. Edmunds. The site is situated within the historic core of the village (BAR082), with its northern boundary leading onto Quaker Lane; a road with known medieval origins. There are numerous listed buildings dating to the medieval and early post-medieval period within the area, such as Booty Hall 100m to the east of site, and a 16th century farmhouse directly to the north. Similarly, the 14th to 15th century Church of St. Peter and St. Paul lies 150m to the west and there are earthworks relating to a medieval moat and fish ponds 200m to the west. Later post-medieval buildings are numerous, including a mid 19th century Windmill 250m north-west of the site.
- 1.3.4 The Royal British Legion hall was formerly used as an isolation hospital and located at Fornham prior to being moved to the present site in 1935 (Fairbairn 2014).

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Jamie Cowper for funding the project. Dr Matt Brudenell monitored the site on behalf of Suffolk County Council. Richard Mortimer managed the project and the fieldwork was carried out by Rob Atkins and Kathryn Nicholls. Peter Boardman, Andrew Fawcett, Carole Fletcher and Chris Faine reported on the artefacts and animal bone. Stuart Ladd carried out the survey of the site and David Brown drew the illustrations

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The Brief (Brudenell 2013) and Specification for the work (Moan and Mortimer 2014) stated the objective of the trial trenching was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area. In the event that archaeological remains were present the evaluation would seek to consider appropriate methodologies and suitable resourcing levels for excavation.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The Brief and Specification required that linear trial trenches should cover c. 5% of the site by area (c. 200m²) and this was achieved in the subsequent evaluation (208m²). These trenches were to be positioned to sample all parts of the site with at least one trench to be located by the Quaker Lane frontage. A plan of the trenching strategy was sent to Dr Matt Brudenell for approval before the trenching began. The locations of a few trenches were moved to avoid the canopy of a Willow tree on the frontage of Quaker Lane, an overhead BT cable, some scrubland being maintained, a maintained vegetable plot and a deep area of modern disturbance. The new trench positions were surveyed using a Leica 1200 GPS with Leica Smartnet on board (Figs. 1 and 2).

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360° type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.3 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary in order to clarify located features and deposits.

2.2.4 A photographic (digital and black and white negatives) were taken of the trial trenches and the building recording. In the later a descriptive record of the exterior and interior (where feasible) was made of the former British Legion Hall to English Heritage Level 1, based on *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice, English Heritage 2006*.

2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.6 Building recording of the former British Legion hall comprised a descriptive and photographic record (to English Heritage Level 1) and this was made in advance of its demolition.

2.2.7 The evaluation and building recording took place in cold and sometimes wet conditions.

3 EVALUATION TRENCH RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Nine evaluation trenches were excavated; five (Trenches 1-5) were in the area of planning application SE/12/0330/FUL within the western part of the site whilst the other four trenches (6-9) were located in the pre-planning application area (Fig. 1) (subsequently DC/13/0835/FUL). In the former, three archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 3-5 dating to the c.16th-18th centuries with Trenches 1 and 2 nearest Quaker Lane producing no remains. In the pre-application area part of a Roman settlement was uncovered within Trench 9 at the southern extent of the site; the other three trenches contained recent disturbance (Trench 8) or no archaeological remains (Trenches 6-7).
- 3.1.2 The site is described by planning/pre-planning application area and Trench order. The topsoil layer and modern disturbances across the site were all given the context number 1.

3.2 Trenches in area of planning application SE/12/0330/FUL

Trench 1

- 3.2.1 Trench 1 was 10.3m long and aligned south-east to north-west roughly parallel to Quaker Lane which lay c.5m to the north of it. The natural comprised a yellow clay with a few gravel patches. Sealing this was a 0.4m thick mid brown silt with a little clay (1) which could have been a former topsoil layer. A tree bowl (not numbered) cut this layer and within it was a 19th century slate fragment. Modern disturbance, 0.3m-0.4m thick, overlay this layer.

Trench 2

- 3.2.2 Trench 2 was 18.5m long and aligned north-west to south-east parallel to and at the east of the western boundary to the site. The natural was at 35.95m OD and comprised a yellow clay. The ground water level was reached with half the trench flooded. This natural was sealed by an 0.2m thick deposit comprising the former topsoil, a mid brown silt with a little clay (1), which was sealed by 0.25m of modern build-up and disturbance.

Trench 3

- 3.2.3 Trench 3 was 19.8m long, located to the south of Trench 2 and ran north-west to south east. Two c.16th-18th century ditches (**3** and **5**) were found cutting the natural clay within the centre of the trench. The earliest ditch (**5**) was aligned roughly east to west, it was more than 15m long as it was also recorded within Trench 5 to the east (ditch **8**). It was more than 0.78m wide and 0.23m deep with moderate sides and a flatish base. The ditch fill was sterile and comprised a light to medium brown silt with a little clay. It was cut by ditch **3** on its southern side. Ditch **3** was also recorded in Trench 4 to the south where it was aligned north to south turning c.90° to the west when it reached ditch **5** and therefore seems to respect it. The ditch was 0.75m wide and 0.35m deep with steep sides (c.70°) and a flat base. It contained a mid brown silt with a little clay. Three small, abraded post-medieval pottery

sherds dating to c.16th-18th century and a fragment of iron were found in this deposit. A 0.45m thick topsoil (1) sealed these ditches.

Trench 4

- 3.2.4 Trench 4 was located near to the southern extent of the site and ran for 17m aligned north-east to south-west. A 0.8m wide ditch was recoded in the western part of the trench cutting the natural clay. It was an extension of ditch **3** found in Trench 3 and was not excavated here. A topsoil/modern disturbed layer (1), 0.45m thick, sealed this ditch.

Trench 5

- 3.2.5 Trench 5 was 19m long and aligned north to south on the eastern part of the site. Feature **6** was seen partly within the far north-eastern corner of the trench, but it is uncertain what it represents. It was more than 2.25m long, more than 1m wide and 0.6m deep with a near vertical side and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt which contained an 18th century clay pipe stem/heel (Table 5), a fragment of blast furnace iron smelting slag and a residual medieval pottery strap handle of Grimston-type (see Fletcher Section B.3). Ditch **8** lay in the southern part of the trench. It was aligned east to west and continued into Trench 3 (ditch **5**). The ditch was 1m wide and 0.22m deep with moderate sides and a concave base. It contained a mid grey orange silty sandy clay within which was a post-medieval roof tile fragment and some shell. A 0.45m thick topsoil sealed these features.

3.3 Trenches in area of pre-planning application

Trench 6

- 3.3.1 Trench 6 was 10.2m long and aligned north-east to south-west within the northern part of this area. This trench was located within the area of the two proposed houses. Overlying the natural clay was a 0.35m thick layer of former topsoil sealed with a further 0.3m of modern build-up/dumping.

Trench 7

- 3.3.2 Trench 7 was 11m long and aligned north to south. The natural was a yellow clay with some chalk and sand patches. This was sealed by a 0.6m thick modern dump layer.

Trench 8

- 3.3.3 Trench 8 was a 3.5m by 2.9m area which was excavated to 1.2m deep. The trench had been widened due to large quantities of modern rubble found, but natural was not encountered at this depth. The landowner reported that about 12 years ago he had dug a large hole in this location c.10m² and to a depth of c.3m and filled it with modern rubble.

Trench 9

- 3.3.4 Trench 9 was 14.5m long and was aligned roughly east to west at the southern extent of the area. The trench was extended at its north-eastern side because a pit (**13**) containing Roman pottery lay partly within the trench (Fig. 3). The natural comprised clay with some chalk patches. Pit **13** was the earliest dated feature, it was 1.35m in diameter and 0.27m deep with

moderate sides and a flatish base (Fig. 3, S. 5). Its fill was a mid to dark grey silt with a little clay and contained two sherds of Roman pottery which are not closely datable; it also contained a cattle sacrum and a little oyster shell. Cutting the pit on its northern side was an east to west ditch (**11**) 1.7m wide and 0.65m deep (Fig. 3, S.6). It had moderate sides and a rounded base and was filled with a mid grey brown silt with a little clay. This fill contained a relatively large quantity of pottery (44 sherds weighing 0.512kg) dating to the 2nd century with one intrusive medieval sherd (see Fawcett Section B.2), two tile fragments (box and imbrex), cattle and badger bones and some oyster shell. Badger activity may explain the single intrusive medieval sherd found in this ditch. At the far western part of the trench was a small undated sterile ditch (**15**) aligned north-east to south-west. It was 0.6m wide, 0.2m deep with moderate sides, a rounded base and filled with a light to mid brown silt with a little clay. Overlying the features was a 0.7m thick modern disturbed deposit.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Results

- 4.1.1 The archaeological work uncovered part of a probable Roman settlement in the far southern part of the site within a single trench. Two intercutting Roman features were found consisting of a single pit cut by a moderate size ditch. These features contained a moderate amount of domestic waste (some fairly unabraded), suggesting that domestic occupation lay relatively close by. These features lie within the gardens of the proposed development and will not be affected by the construction.
- 4.1.2 The extent of this Roman site is unknown. It may represent a continuation of the Iron Age settlement recorded c.200m to the east (OA East/PCA ongoing; BAR 087). These excavations have found an extensive Mid to Late Iron Age settlement with a background scatter of Roman material (Tom Phillips *pers. comm.*) suggesting the Roman settlement may have moved slightly to the west of its Iron Age precursor. The site is on relatively high ground, located on a plateau at 37.9m OD with the land falling to the west towards the Black Bourn c.400m away.
- 4.1.3 No medieval features were found despite trenches being located along and adjacent to Quaker Lane (a probable medieval road). Later Medieval/post-Medieval buildings survive to the west and east of the site seemingly related to this routeway but medieval occupation may have been sporadic along this frontage. Only a single residual medieval pottery sherd was found suggesting that medieval occupation was some distance from the site.
- 4.1.4 Three c.16th-18th century features were found within three trenches in the middle of the site and it is likely two of these represent former field boundaries/enclosures. The small quantity of post-medieval artefacts recovered from these features suggest that post-Medieval occupation also lay some distance from the site. Some modern disturbance has taken place within the site.

4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 A previously unknown Roman settlement, of uncertain size, has been located and this discovery is of local interest.

4.3 Recommendations

- 4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth
1	-	All	Topsoil/modern disturbance	-	-	-	up to 0.7m
2	3	3	Ditch fill	?Field boundary			
3	3	3	Ditch cut	?Field boundary		0.75m	0.3m
4	5	3	Ditch fill	?Field Boundary			
5	5	3	Ditch cut	?Field Boundary		0.78	0.23
6	6	5	?		2.25m+	1m+	0.6m
7	6	5	?				
8	8	5	Ditch cut	?Field boundary		1m	0.22
9	8	5	Ditch fill	?Field boundary			
10	11	9	Ditch fill	?			
11	11	9	Ditch cut	?		1.7m	0.65m
12	13	9	Pit fill				
13	13	9	Pit cut		1.35m	0.95m+	0.27
14	15	9	Ditch fill	?			
15	15	9	Ditch cut	?		0.6m	0.2m

Table 1: Context list

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalworking Waste

by Peter Boardman

- B.1.1 The excavation produced a single fragment of post-medieval blast furnace iron smelting slag.

Context	Cut	No. fragments	Wt (kg)	Description/form	Date
7	6	1	0.054	Fragment of blast furnace iron smelting slag with un-burnt calcium reduction agent.	Post-medieval

Table 2: *Metalworking waste*

B.2 The Roman Pottery

by Andy Fawcett

Introduction and methodology

- B.2.1 A total of 46 sherds with a weight of 558g was recorded from the evaluation. The assemblage is dated to the Roman period (with the exception of a single intrusive medieval sherd in ditch fill 10) and was recovered from two contexts, ditch fill 10 and pit fill 12. This report provides an overview of the assemblage and a full catalogue of the pottery can be seen in Appendix 2 (Table 3).
- B.2.2 All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and divided into fabric groups. Codes have been assigned to these groups using the SCCAS fabric series, as well those utilised for the national fabric reference collection (Tomber & Dore 1998). Form types, where possible, have been recorded using the Suffolk form type series (unpub), and this has been supplemented by Going's Chelmsford catalogue (1987) and other publications where necessary. All of the pottery has been recorded by sherd count and weight.

Results

Ditch fill 10

- B.2.3 The larger part of the pottery assemblage was recorded in this context (44 sherds weighing 512g). The only finewares present within the fill are ten sherds of a Drg18/31R (plate/dish) from La Graufesenque in Southern Gaul, which is dated from around AD90 to 110/120.
- B.2.4 The remainder of the assemblage is made up of locally produced coarsewares, such as GMO, GMB and GMG (see Appendix 1). Three jar forms were noted two of which were too small to be identified beyond their general class of vessel (*i.e.* jar). The third consisted of nine joining sherds (157g) that formed a reasonable profile of a 4.6 jar. It displays a small

everted rim, short neck and a band of rilling on the shoulder. This jar form is quite common from around the second century onwards and evolves slowly throughout the Roman period. The shorter neck suggests it may be an earlier version of the form.

- B.2.5 Two types of jar decoration were noted, shoulder stabbing, which is a common feature on Suffolk micaceous ware jars; see for example those produced at nearby Wattisfield (Moore 1936). A single sherd of GMG displays coarse barbotine dots, a decorative style most popular from around the late 1st through to the mid/late 2nd century. The thickness of the sherd implies it is a jar, but it is entirely possible that it could have originated from a coarseware beaker; barbotine dots are particularly associated with poppy-head beakers. This decorative technique on jar sherds is not common, although examples were produced at West Stow (West 1990, 79). Further a field at Bourne Hill, beakers with barbotine dots were manufactured, and like the sherd from Bardwell, one example exhibits elongated dots (Symonds 2001, 20; fig 11, no 25).

Pit fill12

- B.2.6 Just two body sherds of Roman pottery were recorded in this context (46g). Neither were closely datable within the Roman period, although the fabric style and appearance of the BSW sherd, suggests that it may be dated to the earlier Roman period.

Discussion

- B.2.7 The pottery assemblage from ditch fill 0010 is dominated by micaceous coarsewares. These are highly likely to have originated from the kilns in the area of Wattisfield/Rickinghall, located between four and six miles to the east and north-east of the current site. Recent large Roman pottery assemblages examined by the author from the nearby sites of Ixworth (Fawcett 2011a) and Walsham-le-Willows (Fawcett 2011b), were equally, overwhelmingly dominated by these fabric types, which were produced from at least the late 1st century onwards.
- B.2.8 The HER for Bardwell and its hinterland contains quite a lot of evidence for Roman activity in the area, with a good concentration of finds around Bardwell Manor to the south of the village. The pottery from these sites spans from at least the late 1st through to the 4th century. Evidence from Bardwell itself consists only of a 'fine large brass Claudius' (BAR 026) dated AD41-54. This small pottery assemblage from Quaker Lane is therefore of some importance, as it is only the second piece of Roman evidence that represents activity on the site of the current village. Although this pottery assemblage provides further Early Roman evidence (which is likely to represent some form of rural activity on the site), the true nature and extent of this activity in Bardwell, may only be revealed when further archaeological work within the village is undertaken in the future.

Appendix 1

- B.2.9 Key to codes

SASG South Gaulish samian ware (La Graufesenque)

BSW Black surfaced/Romanising grey ware
 GMO Grey micaceous wares (buff/oxidised)
 GMB Grey micaceous wares (black surfaced)
 GMG Grey micaceous wares (grey surfaced)

Abrasion: abr = abraded, sli = slightly abraded

Appendix 2

Ctxt No	Fabric Suffolk	Fabric National	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Wt (g)	Abrasion	Comments	Fabric date range
10	SASG	LGF SA	Plate/dish Drg18/31 R		10	20	Abr-sli rim shattered	No rouletting survives on base section	AD90-110/120
10	GMO	UNS OX	Body		4	184	Abr-sli	Storage jar sherds	Roman
10	GMG	GRS	Jar 4.5		1	18	Sli	Everted bead rim, common long-lived Suffolk type too small for id	Roman
10	GMG	GRS	Jar 4 or 5		1	5	Sli	Bead rim only, too small for id	Roman
10	GMG	GRS	Body	Coarse barbotine dots, 3 x shoulder stabbing	18	124	Abr-sli	Stabbing common on Watisfield etc wares. Barbotine dots not common see report text	c Late 1st- mid/late 2nd C
10	GMB	GRS	Jar 4.6	Narrow rilling band on shoulder	9	157	Sli-all same vessel	Short neck with small everted rim, long-lived form, see report text	c 2nd C+
10	UPG	-	Body	Glaze traces	1	4	Sli	Intrusive. Quartz with grog, grey core oxidised surface. Locally produced fabric (Goffin pers.com)	Mid 12th-14th C
12	BSW	BSW	Body		1	43	Sli	Black surfaced, looks like a Romanising fabric	?Early Roman
12	GMG	GRS	Body		1	3	Abr		Roman

Table 3: Roman pottery catalogue

B.3 Post Roman Pottery

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.3.1 The excavation produced a small pottery assemblage of four sherds, weighing 0.042kg, recovered from two contexts. The condition of the overall assemblage is abraded to moderately abraded. The average sherd weight from individual contexts is moderate at 10.5g.

Methodology

B.3.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.

B.3.3 Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types using Jennings (1981) and the Norfolk/Suffolk fabric codes (Sue Anderson, unpublished fabric list). All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis. The archives are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

B.3.4 Ditch 3 produced sherds from two Glazed Red Earthenware vessels and a small abraded sherd tentatively identified as Late medieval and transitional ware.

B.3.5 From ditch 6 a sherd from the handle of a Grimston-type ware jug was recovered.

B.3.6 The small number of sherds makes it difficult to draw conclusions about the assemblage other than to describe it as domestic in origin. These sherds represent rubbish disposal, most likely through manuring across the site.

Summary Pottery Catalogue

Ctxt	Cut Number-Feature	Full name	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range	Context Date Range
2	3	Late medieval and transitional ware	Body sherd	1	0.003	15th-16th century	16th-18th century
		Glazed Red Earthenware	Bowl: rim sherd	1	0.007	16th-18th century	
		Glazed Red Earthenware	Body sherd	1	0.002		
7	6	Grimston-type ware	Jug: strap handle	1	0.030	Late 12th-14th	Late 12th-14th

Ctxt	Cut Number-Feature	Full name	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range	Context Date Range
			sherd			century	century
Totals				4	0.042		

Table 4: *Post Roman pottery dating summary catalogue*

B.4 CBM

by Rob Atkins

- B.4.1 Two Roman tile fragments were found in ditch **11** (0.214kg) and these consisted of a box flue and an imbrex. A post-medieval roof tile came from ditch **8** (0.115kg).

B.5 Clay pipe

by Carole Fletcher

- B.5.1 The evaluation produced a stem with heel from a clay tobacco pipe of a post-c.1700 type, tentatively identified as Oswald type 12 c.1730-1780.

Ctxt	Cut	No. stem-heel fragments	Wt (kg)	Identification/date
7	6	1	0.007	Oswald type 12 c.1730-1780

Table 5: *Clay pipe*

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal Bone

By Chris Faine

- C.1.1 Thirteen fragments of animal bone were recovered from the evaluation. The total weight of bone recovered was 926g. Eight identifiable fragments were recovered from 3 contexts. A single partial sheep tibia was recovered from context 7. Context 10 contained a fragmentary cattle femur and adult 3rd molar, along with a complete mandible and distal radius from an adult badger. A single portion of cattle sacrum was recovered from context 12.

C.2 Shell

By Rob Atkins

- C.2.1 Oyster shell was found in two contexts with five shells and fragments of others from ditch **11** (0.107kg) and fragments in pit **13**.

APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-170017		
Project Name	Roman settlement features and post-medieval ditches on land at the former Royal Legion Hall, Off Quaker Lane, Bardwell, Suffolk		
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	21-01-2014	Finish 23-01-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	BAR103	Planning App. No.	SE/12/0330/FUL
HER No.	BAR103	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Housing Estate

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Features	Roman 43 to 410		Select period...
Features	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Pottery and bone	Roman 43 to 410
	Select period...	Finds	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	St Edmunds Borough Council	Former British Legion Hall Off Quaker Lane
Parish	Bardwell	Bardwell Suffolk IP31 1AJ
HER	Suffolk	
Study Area	0.49ha	National Grid Reference TL 943 735

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Matt Brudenell, Suffolk County Council
Project Design Originator	Pat Moan and Richard Mortimer, OA East
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer, OA East
Supervisor	Rob Atkins, OA East

Project Archives

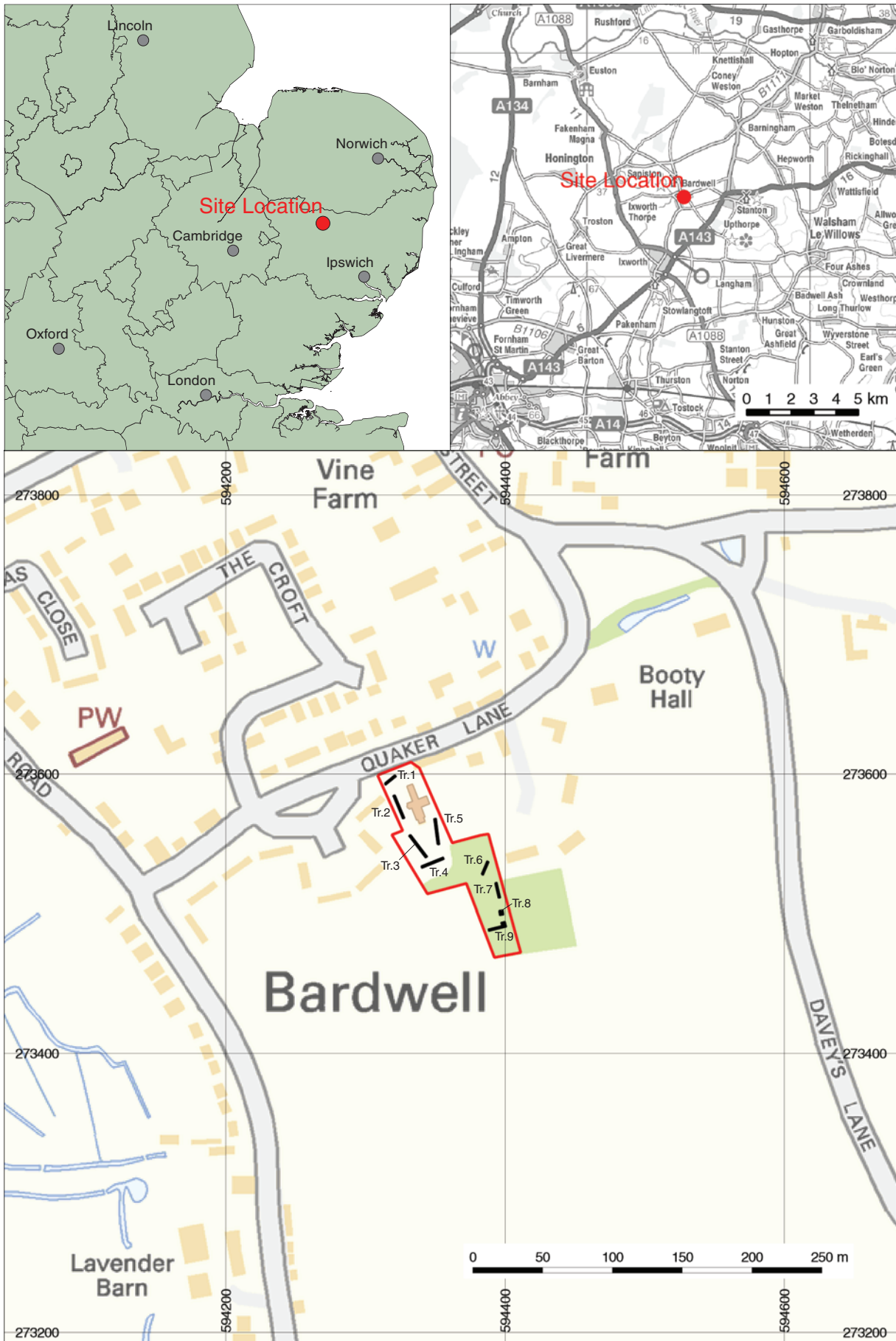
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Bury St Edmunds, SCC store	OA East	Bury St Edmunds
BAR103	BAR103.	BAR103

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
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<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

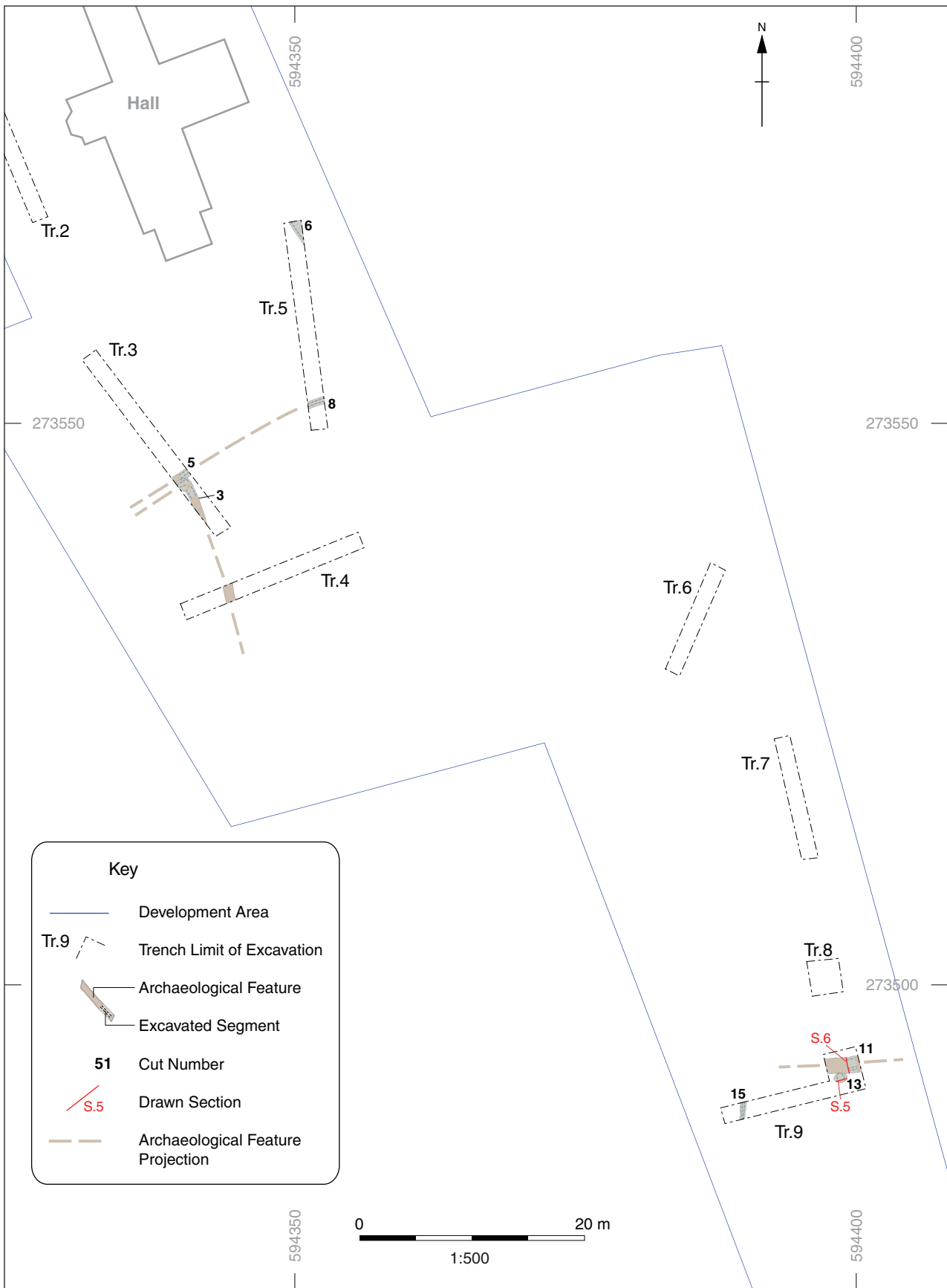


Figure 2: Trench plan showing archaeological features

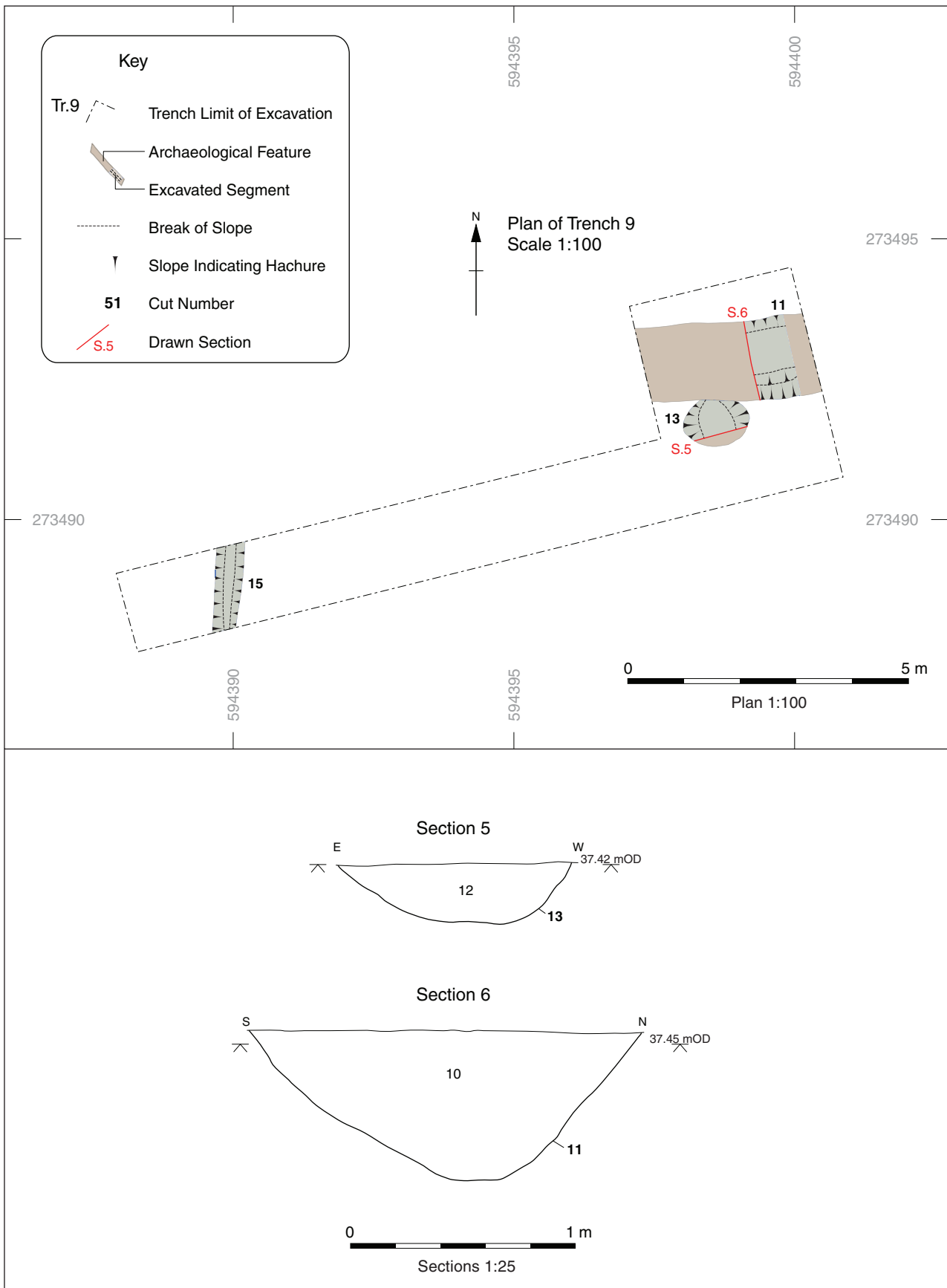


Figure 3: Trench 9 plan and sections



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